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CLAIMS:

1. A conjugate comprising a support material linked to oligomers or polymers of a saccharide, which linking is via urea linkages between the saccharide moieties and the support material, and wherein the oligomers or polymers are also cross-linked via urea linkages.
2. A conjugate according to claim 1, wherein the saccharide is glucose.
3. A conjugate according to claim 2, wherein the oligomer or polymer of glucose is a cyclodextrin.
4. A conjugate according to claim 2, wherein the oligomer or polymer of glucose is  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin.
5. A conjugate according to claim 2, wherein the urea linkages are to the 6-carbon atoms of the glucose moieties.
6. A conjugate according to claim 1, wherein the oligomer or polymer of a saccharide is perfunctionalized by replacement of all free hydroxyl groups by a group selected from the group consisting of alkoxy groups, aryloxy groups, acyloxy groups and carbamoyloxy groups.
7. A conjugate according to claim 1, wherein the support material is selected from the group consisting of silica gel,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{ZrO}_2$  and, synthetic porous functional organic polymers bearing free  $-\text{NH}_2$  moieties and synthetic porous functional organic polymers bearing free  $\text{N}_3$  moieties.
8. A conjugate according to claim 7, wherein the support material is silica gel.
9. A process for preparing a conjugate according to claim 1, which process comprises:

(a) reacting an oligomer or polymer of a saccharide bearing a plurality of azide groups with an amine, a phosphine and CO<sub>2</sub>, the amine being on the surface of a support material; or

5 (b) reacting an oligomer or polymer of a saccharide bearing a plurality of azide groups with an amine, a phosphine and CO<sub>2</sub>, wherein the amine is an alkenylamine, subsequently hydrosilylating the alkenyl moiety of the product with a hydrosilylating agent that bears one or more readily  
10 hydrolysable groups on the silicon atom and thereafter reacting with a support member; or

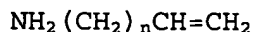
(c) reacting an oligomer or polymer of a saccharide bearing a plurality of azide groups with an amine, a phosphine and CO<sub>2</sub>, wherein the amine is present in a molecule that bears a  
15 silicon atom bearing at least one readily hydrolysable group, and thereafter reacting with a support member; or

(d) reacting an oligomer or polymer of a saccharide bearing a plurality of amine groups with an azide, a phosphine and CO<sub>2</sub>, the azide being on the surface of a support material;  
20 or

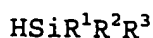
(e) reacting an oligomer or polymer of a saccharide bearing a plurality of amine groups with an azide, a phosphine and CO<sub>2</sub>, wherein the azide is an alkenylazide, subsequently hydrosilylating the alkenyl moiety of the product with a  
25 hydrosilylating agent that bears one or more readily hydrolysable groups on the silicon atom and thereafter reacting with a support member; or

(f) reacting an oligomer or polymer of a saccharide bearing a plurality of amine groups with an azide, a phosphine  
30 and CO<sub>2</sub>, wherein the azide is present in a molecule that bears a silicon atom bearing at least one readily hydrolysable group, and thereafter reacting with a support member.

10. A process according to claim 9, wherein the saccharide is glucose.
11. A process according to claim 9, wherein the oligomer or polymer of a saccharide is a cyclodextrin.
- 5 12. A process according to claim 9, wherein the oligomer or polymer of a saccharide is  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin.
13. A process according to claim 9, wherein the oligomer or polymer of a saccharide is a 6<sup>A</sup>, 6<sup>B</sup>, 6<sup>C</sup>, 6<sup>D</sup>, 6<sup>E</sup>, 6<sup>F</sup>, 6<sup>G</sup>-heptakisazido-6<sup>A</sup>, 6<sup>B</sup>, 6<sup>C</sup>, 6<sup>D</sup>, 6<sup>E</sup>, 6<sup>F</sup>, 6<sup>G</sup>-heptakisdeoxy- $\beta$ -  
10 cyclodextrin.
14. A process according to claim 13, wherein the oligomer or polymer of a saccharide is 6<sup>A</sup>, 6<sup>B</sup>, 6<sup>C</sup>, 6<sup>D</sup>, 6<sup>E</sup>, 6<sup>F</sup>, 6<sup>G</sup>-heptakisazido-6<sup>A</sup>, 6<sup>B</sup>, 6<sup>C</sup>, 6<sup>D</sup>, 6<sup>E</sup>, 6<sup>F</sup>, 6<sup>G</sup>-heptakisdeoxy-2<sup>A</sup>, 2<sup>B</sup>, 2<sup>C</sup>, 2<sup>D</sup>, 2<sup>E</sup>, 2<sup>F</sup>, 2<sup>G</sup>-O-phenylcarbamoylated-3<sup>A</sup>, 3<sup>B</sup>, 3<sup>C</sup>, 3<sup>D</sup>, 3<sup>E</sup>, 3<sup>F</sup>, 3<sup>G</sup>-  
15 heptakis-O-phenylcarbamoylated- $\beta$ -cyclodextrin.
15. A process according to claim 10, wherein the oligomer or polymer of a saccharide is perfunctionalized by replacement of all free hydroxyl groups by a functional group selected from the group consisting of alkoxy groups, aryloxy groups, acyloxy  
20 groups and carbamoyloxy groups.
16. A process according to claim 10, wherein the amine is a primary amine.
17. A process according to claim 10, wherein the phosphine is triphenylphosphine.
- 25 18. A process according to claim 9(b), wherein the amine is a compound of formula

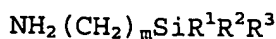


wherein n is a number in the range 2 to 20, and the hydrosilylating agent is a compound of formula



wherein each  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}^2$  and  $\text{R}^3$  is an alkyl group or an alkoxy group of up to 6 carbon atoms, an aryl or aryloxy wherein the aryl moiety is a phenyl or  $\alpha$ - or  $\beta$ -naphthyloxy group or a halogen atom provided that at least one of  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}^2$  and  $\text{R}^3$  is a readily hydrolysable group.

19. A process according to claim 9(c), wherein the amine is a compound of formula



10 wherein  $m$  is a number from 1 to about 20 and each  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}^2$  and  $\text{R}^3$  is an alkyl group or an alkoxy group of up to 6 carbon atoms, an aryl or aryloxy wherein the aryl moiety is a phenyl or  $\alpha$ - or  $\beta$ -naphthyloxy group or a halogen atom provided that at least one of  $\text{R}^1$ ,  $\text{R}^2$  and  $\text{R}^3$  is a readily hydrolysable group.

15 20. A process according to claim 9, wherein the support material is selected from the group consisting of silica gel,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{ZrO}_2$  and synthetic porous functional organic polymers bearing free  $-\text{NH}_2$  and  $-\text{N}_3$  moieties.

21. A process according to claim 20, wherein the support material is silica gel.

22. A chromatographic process wherein a conjugate according to claim 1 is used as stationary phase.

23. A process according to claim 22, wherein the conjugate is used as a chiral stationary phase in enantiomeric separation or enantiomeric analysis.

24. A process according to claim 22, wherein a liquid mobile phase is used that contains 95% or more of water.